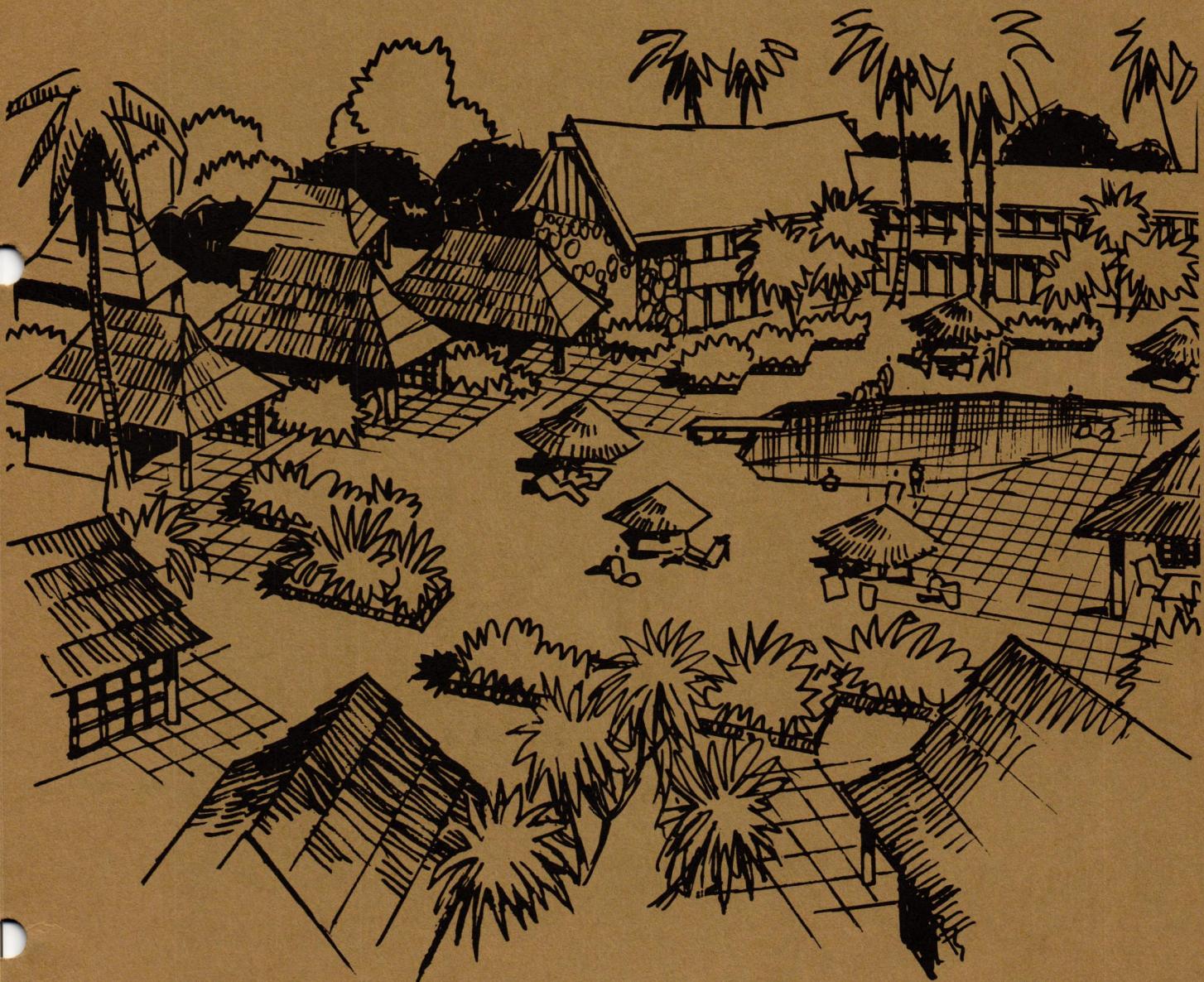
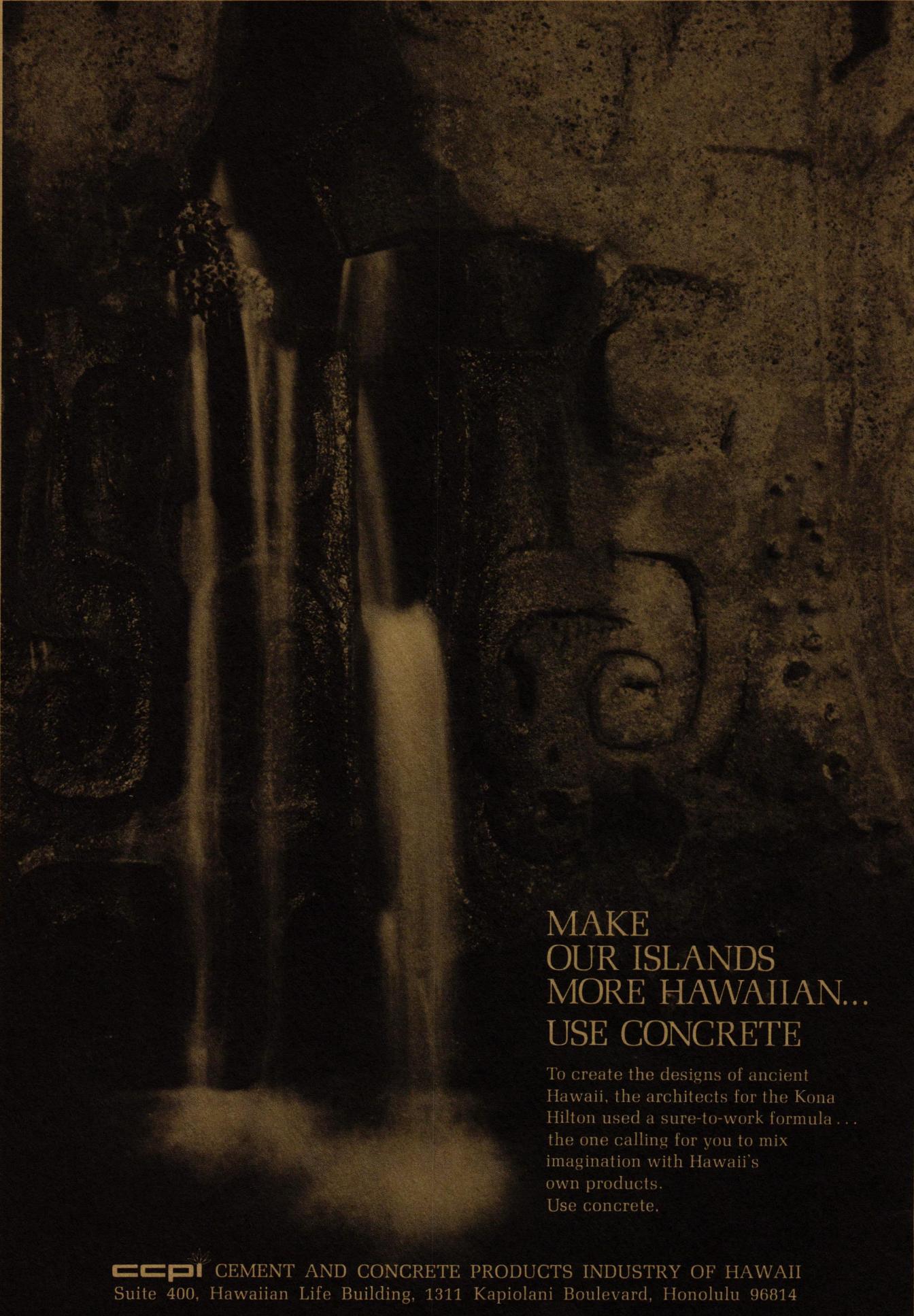


Ke Kaha Ki'i

OCTOBER, 1971

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HAWAII CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS





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HAWAII FIRMS

I. C.W. Dickey and Successors

by
J. M. NEIL

Though no one knows for sure, many people think that the oldest continuing architectural firm in Hawaii is that founded by Charles William Dickey in 1924. Certainly the firm has produced, over the years, some of the most notable designs in the islands. In addition, many local architects have worked in the firm for longer or shorter periods of time. Besides principals the list includes Douglas Freeth, Cyril Lemmon, Roy Kelley, Claude Stiehl, Thomas Perkins, Vladimir Ossipoff, Roger Benezet, Thomas Litaker, Ernest Hara, Ray Morris and Don Dumiao. Therefore, this series begins with "Pop" Dickey.

C. W. Dickey lived and worked in Hawaii long before he started the firm whose current name has recently become Onodera, Kinder & Zane. A lineal descendent of an early missionary, the Reverend William P. Alexander, Dickey first came to the islands in 1873 at the tender age of two. Returning to California for high school and then to M.I.T. for his BS in architecture (1894), he came back to Honolulu in 1895 and practiced until 1904. Then came a twenty year stint in Oakland, where Dickey gained a wide reputation for his school designs. But he did not forget Hawaii. He designed the Baldwin Memorial Church (1916) in Makawao, Maui while based in Oakland and possibly did other work in the islands. The first time he teamed up with Hart Wood came in 1919. Dickey & Wood is listed in both the 1919 and 1920 City Directories, with Dickey's residence as a boarder at the old Halekulani Hotel the first year. In 1924 he made his final move back to Honolulu. One more attempt at a partnership with Wood came in 1926, but that lasted for only a couple of years, possibly foundering in a quarrel over the plans for the Alexander and Baldwin Building (completed in 1929).

Prior to his death in 1942, Dickey gained many of the most desirable commissions available. Besides the many large residences so distinctive that the "Dickey roof" became a recognizable profile in Honolulu he did many larger structures: the Alexander and Baldwin Building, the Castle and Cooke Building, Queens Hospital, Halekulani Hotel, and the Kamehameha Girls' School, to mention only a few.

For most of those last eighteen years it was a one-man firm. James C. Simms came in as a draftsman in 1929, William D. Merrill (Dickey's nephew) in 1936, and Kenneth Roehrig in 1937, but the directories did not list them as "associate architects" until 1941. The fact that there were only a handful of architects in Honolulu during the 1930's and that Dickey was widely known and very popular among local social and business leaders meant that the firm definitely remained Dickey's show until he died.

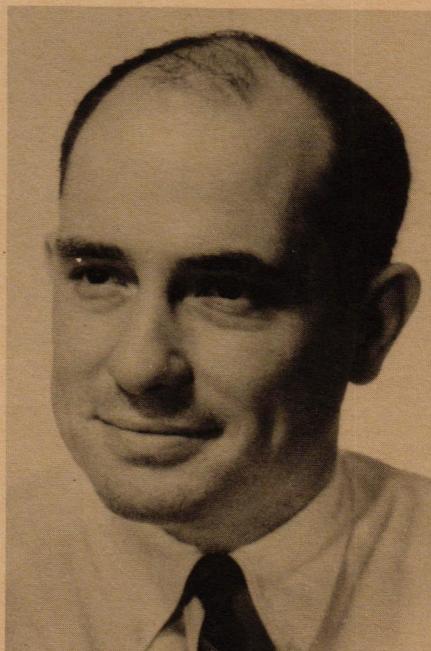
Merrill, Simms and Roehrig continued the firm as C. W. Dickey Associates until 1948, when it took the name of the three principals. Incidentally, until 1959 the name of "C. W. Dickey Associates (Merrill, Simms and Roehrig)" was kept alive in the City Directories.

Dickey's first successors have many things in common with him. Born in Illinois in 1892 and trained at the University of California, Simms, like Dickey, worked for over twenty years as a school architect in California before moving to Hawaii. He served as president of the Hawaii Chapter of AIA in 1947. Merrill was born in Honolulu in 1909 and followed Dickey's steps of obtaining his education in California and Massachusetts (Masters degree in Architecture, Harvard) before returning to practice in Hawaii. Roehrig's background also showed some similarities to Dickey's: born in Oakland in 1907, educated in the Bay area (though completed at the University of Pennsylvania), he gained substantial experience on the Mainland before coming to Hawaii.

C. W. Dickey Associates, like everyone else, had to make it through World War II as best they could. The firm did a lot of work for the military (until 1945 that meant virtually the only work available). During those years something of a pattern emerged in the way the principals worked together. Roehrig was particularly adept at making contacts and dealing with the public, Simms was thought to be one of the best specifications writers around, while Merrill preferred to concentrate on design.

After 1945 and until 1959 when Simms' death caused major changes in the firm, it set a pace that has basically continued up to the present. Strongly de-emphasizing individual houses the firm specialized in large structures of varied kinds and stylistic appearances. The excellence of the work is indicated by three AIA-Hawaii Honor Awards: Hawaii County Library (1956), C. S. Wo Building (1958), and the Bishop Museum Planetarium and Observatory (1961). Roehrig's own residence was recognized by the *Architectural Record* in its Record Houses of 1961. Other major examples of the firm's designs would have to include the HIC Concert

Continued on page 14



Joe Farrell, President is on vacation this month. Look for his column next month.

Federal Construction - It's a New Ball Game

by

Arthur F. Sampson, Commissioner
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration

presented at

The National Conference and Exposition
The Building Team
Detroit, Michigan - June 21-22, 1971

An Industry Service

of the

Producers' Council

The American Institute of Architects

Good Morning:

It was difficult to prepare this speech. It was hard not to repeat all the compelling reasons for change in the construction industry; hard not to repeat what you've already heard about the Building Team.

But I'm not going to do that. The Building Team is just a way of building. I want to talk with you about the way of building — the changes in the construction industry as a whole and where those changes are leading us.

It's clear to me where we're headed, and I think I know where we'll end up in thirty years or so. I see it plainly because it is already starting at the General Services Administration in the Public Buildings Service and in private construction.

Construction is going to become the model industry for America. There will be corporations that will carry out a project from conception to occupancy. In our lifetimes we'll see the construction industry become the best managed, most innovative in the country. We're already the largest industry and if we — in this room — don't make it the best, others will. I want you to see this as clearly as I do — to think with me beyond the Building Team. Look ahead to a time in 1999 when construction has become that model industry. Stretch your mind — bring your imagination into play and follow me through what I see ahead.

To dramatize my vision of the future allow me to describe a scene that might take place in the year 1999. **The setting:** President's office of the ABC Corporation.

The corporation: Stockholders; Board Directors; Chairman of the Board; President, Research & Development; Vice President, Manufacturing, Finance, Marketing, Design; Special Assistant to the President for Architecture

Its facilities: 4 factories manufacturing building components

6 warehouses for off-shelf building components

These 10 facilities located throughout the U.S. in relation to a radically changed transportation system — aircraft specifically designed to air-lift building components and the same for rails.

A computer center housing 5th generation digital and analog hardware. A headquarters building.

Its charter: Construction of structures from conception to occupancy.

Its accomplishments to date: taking 1970 as a base year; reduced on-site labor for housing by 95%; reduced on-site labor for educational facilities by 90%; reduced on-site labor for high-rise office and apartment buildings by 85%; in all categories — for manufactured components — (that is off-site labor) — 60% of the components are standard and warehoused for off-shelf delivery; of the 40% that are special the major portion of the 40% are in some stage of completion in the factory; less than 10% are especially manufactured.

Scene: Players — Chairman of the Board and President

Subject — Selection of new President

Dialogue —

Chm.—Need your advice on selection of new president.

Pres.—I have been giving it some thought.

Chm.—musing nostalgically

We have had an interesting history — I remember our first president — John — remember him? — as I recall he was an English major or psychology major from Occidental University — didn't know a darn thing about architecture or construction — but he was quite an entrepreneur — I remember him well — back in 1975 we had a Building Team assembled for a \$200 million project — we were bidding on the job and the owner involved wanted a more disciplined organization to handle the project — he felt a "team" was unwieldy —

that's when young John came along and incorporated us overnight and started the ABC Corporation — of course, some of the original team did not join the corporation — they felt they would lose their professional status — some came with us later — some are still clinging to the cornerstore — craft shops of yesterday.

Pres.—Let's see — he left in 1980 — went on to other adventurous endeavors.

Chm.—Yes — he was followed by a president who had a background in manufacturing and production.

Pres.—He sure made a significant contribution. He understood machinery, production, quality control and transportation.

Chm.—Of course, your predecessor was a sales genius and you came along at the right time — your financial background was sorely needed.

—Now however, I think we need an architect to head up our organization — I have been noticing that less and less attention is being given to the esthetics of our buildings.

Pres.—I agree — but we have to be quite sure he understands such things as "return on investment," profit and loss statements, production scheduling and so on.

Chm.—There's no doubt about that — our shareholders will revolt otherwise.

End of Scene

Did you notice anything significant about the playlet? I did — buildings were being constructed without A-E firms, general contractors, subcontractors, or consultants!

That's a pretty startling picture isn't it? And yet it's completely possible. In fact, we're on our way in that direction right now. Corporations are designing houses for their refrigerators and new

Continued on page 7

NOVEMBER, 1971

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Inter-Firm Cooperative — Architectural Services

BY ED AOTANI

Upon the suggestion and recommendation of Professor Herb Wheeler, six firms in attendance of the recent AIA office practice seminar have gotten together to dedicate their time and effort to improving our architectural and engineering standards.

The purpose is the formation of a co-operative architectural "nucleus" to act as a task force in standardizing documents.

The goals are to research and compile workable standards. Ultimately, the data will be presented to the AIA after proper checking and feedback.

The procedure is to approach the range of documents subject to standardization step-by-step.

Present participants are:

1. Lemmon, Freeth, Haines, Jones & Farrell
2. Phillips & Dumlaو
3. Lum & Miyamoto
4. Aotani & Oka
5. Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall
6. Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo

Proposed Scope of the Inter-Firm Cooperative

"Production" Emphasis:

- A. Standardization of Documents
- B. Production Equipment
- C. Production Procedures

A. Documentation — "after design freeze"

- Standard symbols & abbreviations format
- Standard detail system & format
- Standard schedule system & format
- Standard drawing format — numbering & sizes
- Standard referencing format — uniform system:
sizes, layout
- Standard conditions — general & special
- Multi-firm "Production System" based on all
CD for all firms being similar
- Production Development Program — each
practice production manager & project
architect or job captain

B. Production Equipment

Drawings (18 x 24) — X 1860
max 17EK

Specs — 8½ x 11 — X 3600 or X 7000 reducing
Details " "
Schedules " "

C. Production Administration System

- Project budgeting & control formal
- Project cost accounting — CD
 - Drawings
 - Specifications
 - Checking
 - Interior design
 - Changes
- Multiple project control format

D. Interfirm "Standards"

1. Publish documents
 - Standard abbreviations
 - Standard symbols
 - Standard drawing lists
 - Standard specification indexes
 - Standard general conditions
 - Standard special conditions
 - Standard schedules
 - doors
 - windows
 - R.F.
 - equipment
 - Standard concrete specs
 - Standard steel specs
 - Standard elevator specs
2. Prepare "aids to documentations"
 - Standard drawing sheets (grids)
 - Standard detail sheets (grids)
 - Standard schedule forms
 - Standard

Task

1. Approach to cooperation
2. Guidelines for standardization
3. Efficiency procedures of production & documentation

Character of Report

1. "Blueprint" for professional services center
 - program of "standardization"
 - organizational format
 - facilities & equipment
 - development of procedures for operation of services

towns for their houses. Metropolitan governments are forming, and the breakdown of jurisdictional boundaries will make regional planning and integrated urban systems a reality. Manufacturers of furnished mobile homes are taking over more of the housing market each year.

We've got to recognize these and other recent developments for what they are — an advance towards a more centralized and disciplined construction industry.

I believe this is the way of building — the direction it's headed. And I believe that new corporations will assemble the design and construction talent, the money, and the organization needed to carry out projects from start to finish.

The aggregation of roles and resources in the construction industry is inevitable. The building team composed of cooperating professionals is just the first step in that direction. Sooner or later someone is going to see that the building team is crippled by its temporary, project-by-project functioning, and its dependence on rigidly defined professional roles. Someone is bound to come up with the idea of hiring the expert help they need and forming a corporation with the flexibility and capability needed to handle challenging new kinds of projects.

Does all of this sound unreal to you? Do any of you see a parallel in the history of our country? Of Europe? Do any of you see a trend today?

The answers to these questions exist. It is not unrealistic. There is a parallel in this country — it is called the Industrial Revolution. Europe? France, Germany, Russia and Italy are there. For the doubters I suggest you see a film made by Coigneauf of France where five men assemble an apartment house on-site where 200 men were previously needed.

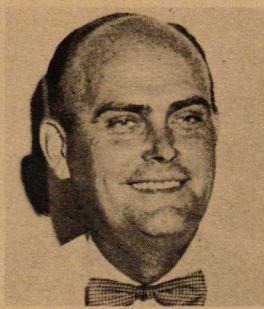
There is a trend today in America. I suggest first that you listen closely to the speakers this afternoon. Their subjects and content will be revealing. Secondly, you should follow what we are doing at CSA. (Not that we are along in this endeavor — but we are a large — if not the largest — single manager of space in the world.)

In the past many of you have heard me, Bob Kunzig the Administrator of GSA, and Wally Meisen our Chief Architect talk about what we plan to do.

Continued on page 8

KE KAHA KI'I

Mulling it over with...



MOLLY MOLLENhoff

During lunch I prefer steering the conversation away from business — specifically, my business. But, the talk shifted on this particular afternoon to Hawaiian weather and what would be the best moderately-priced roofing material that would have guaranteed water safety.

Well, openings like that don't occur too often, so I told them about a roofing tile called Decramastic.

And today I would like to tell you about that product.

Decramastic is an interlocking lightweight tile that shows no lap lines and has *complete weather safety*. The tiles weigh one and a half pounds per square foot — that's approximately one sixth the weight of concrete tiles, so framing becomes less expensive. The interlocking is a fine feature of this tile. It gives continuous contact over the full length of the tile which makes them more weather proof and considerably stronger. The tile itself is longer. Each tile covers more than five square feet.

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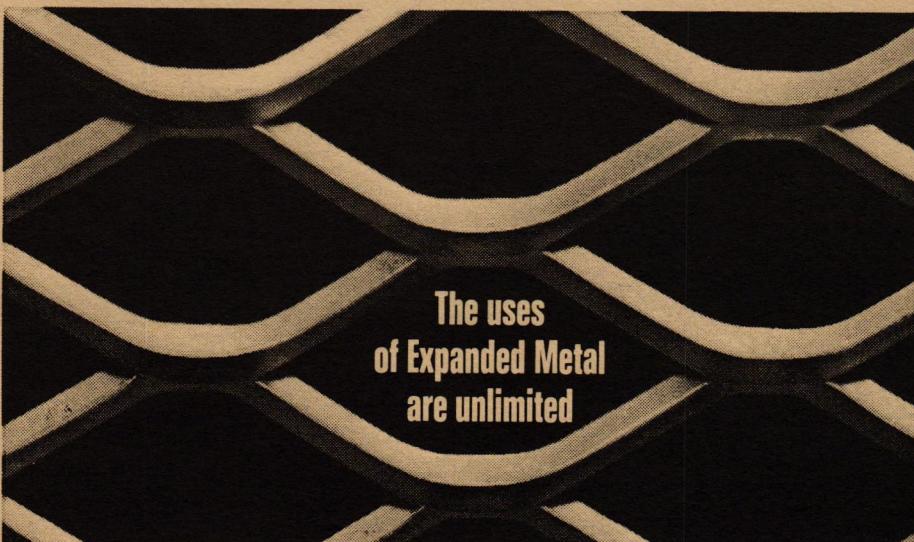
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FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION Continued from page 7

Allow me to review what we have done and what we are doing.

What we have done

1. Issued the study "Construction Contracting Procedures" which contains many of the innovations we are talking about today.

2. Issued the massive study done by GSA and National Bureau of Standards on performance specifications.

3. Assigned money and key manpower to a nationwide project to "sell" systems building and building systems to manufacturers, labor, owners, etc. This is being done under the auspices of the Federal Construction Council which is a branch of the National Academy of Sciences.

4. We have completed a model "Construction Manager" contract.

5. I have signed a document which will establish "Project Managers" in PBS. This is a dramatic milestone. Traditional organizational lines of authority within PBS have been completely changed.

6. I have appointed a Project Manager (with all of the delegated authority he needs) for a \$50 million project.

What we are doing

1. We will be on the street very soon with a proposal for a Construction Manager for the \$50 million project mentioned above.

2. Other Construction Managers and Project Managers will be appointed and selected.

3. We are on the threshold of assembling 2,500,000 square feet of space that will go "systems."

Let me talk about this potential systems job. First and foremost we will be working with an agency — the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare — that is as enthusiastic and aggressive as we are about utilizing avant garde construction techniques. They have recruited able and visionary men in HEW to manage their facilities.

Secondly, this project has a very short time frame and a tight budget. This project will approximate \$190,000,000.

We are going to need a very sophisticated Building Team to handle this project. If the ABC Corporation existed today, I can assure you — we would turn to them.

There is the picture as I see it. As many of you know, I am not an

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architect or engineer — nor have I been a general contractor or subcontractor. No, — I didn't major in English. My background is financial. Perhaps I can best be described today as an owner of some significance. As Commissioner of PBS I manage 220,000,000 square feet of space, with an annual budget exceeding \$1 billion, employing over 25,000 people including 900 professional architects and engineers, with 12,00 to 1500 construction projects in process at all times ranging from \$25,000 to \$102,000,000 per project.

And as an owner I will demand discipline from a very un-disciplined construction industry.

Other owners are going to do the same.

There is my message about today and tomorrow. Allow me to close with one admonition. This country has developed over many years a rich capability for architecture and design. We have some of the best talent in the world. If the Building Team and ultimately, the Corporation as I envision it, occur, and in the process we lose sight of esthetics — then I believe we are in trouble.

None of us want an America made up of sterile buildings.

To quote Walter Wagner — Architectural Record of April 1971 — "As the 'tasks of building, more deeply perceived, have become more complex', the owners agent may wish more consulting help. But if he (the architect) becomes simply one of a group of agents (a building team of experts who borrow the architect's Sweet's to find a 'just as good but cheaper' alternate), then a better environment for mankind — at least as it is affected by building — have had it."

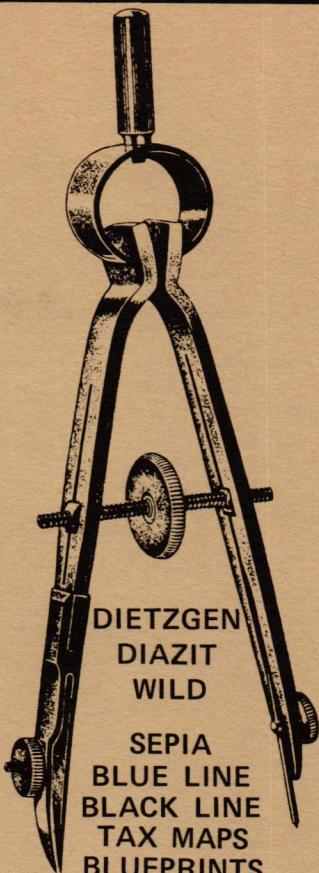
I urge the architects and engineers of this country to use their ingenuity to assure us of esthetics in the future.

This will require them to undergo an agonizing appraisal of their role in the construction industry of the future. The appraisal needs to be done now!

AIA — GCA JOINT COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE

The AIA-GCA joint cooperative committee was formed a little over a year ago. The forming of the committee was addressed to current construction industry problems and to formulate recommended solutions which would be advisory in nature. These solutions would be a guide line. There would be a continuous provision for updating.

Continued on page 13



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Project Data	Apr 70	50	_____	G809	2.50	_____
Transmittal Letter	Apr 70	50	_____	G810	2.50	_____

Form available at National but not in AIA office.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Current Edition</i>	<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Total</i>
D Series Architect-Industry Documents						
Architectural Area and Volume of Buildings	Sep 67	10	_____	D101	2.00	_____
Shop Drawings Guidelines (Single Copy Free)	Jun 69	_____	____			
E Series Architect-Producer Documents						
Technical Literature for the Architect	May 71	10	_____	E101	2.00	_____
F Series Architect's Accounting Forms						
Cash Journal	1949	25	_____	F101	1.25	_____
Cash Journal	1949	25	_____	F102	1.25	_____
Cash Journal	1949	25	_____	F103	1.25	_____
Cash Journal	1953	25	_____	F104	1.25	_____
Cash Journal	1949	25	_____	F105	1.25	_____
Cash Journal	1949	25	_____	F106	1.25	_____
Journal Form	1949	25	_____	F107	1.25	_____
Payroll Journal	1953	25	_____	F201	1.25	_____
Payroll Journal	1949	25	_____	F202	1.25	_____
Payroll Journal	1949	25	_____	F203	1.25	_____
Ledger Account Form	1949	25	_____	F301	1.25	_____
Job Expense Record Form	1953	25	_____	F401	1.25	_____
Employee Record Form	1953	25	_____	F402	1.25	_____
Fixed Assets Record	1949	25	_____	F403	1.25	_____
Note & Investment Record	1949	25	_____	F404	1.25	_____
Trial Balance	1953	50	_____	F501	2.00	_____
Balance Sheet	1953	50	_____	F502	2.00	_____
Profit & Loss Statement	1949	50	_____	F503	2.00	_____
Indirect Expense Factor	1953	50	_____	F504	2.00	_____
Time Record Sheet	1971	50	_____	F601	2.50	_____
Expense Voucher non-personnel	1953	50	_____	F603	1.00	_____
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Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice — Chapters						
The AIA Handbook	Jan 71	_____		HBC1	.50	_____
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A large, stylized letter 'W' is composed of black and tan vertical panels. The letter is oriented vertically, with the top and bottom points pointing downwards. The central area of the 'W' contains the text "is for wallcoverings" in a light beige or tan color. The background behind the letter is a solid tan color.

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A large, bold, black letter 'W' is centered on a light beige background. The letter is outlined in white, creating a thick border. Inside the leftmost vertical stroke of the 'W', the words "is for Waialae" are written in a light beige, sans-serif font. The letter has a slightly textured appearance.

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The image shows the front cover of a catalog or sample book for wallpaper. The background is a light beige color. Large, bold, black, sans-serif letters 'W' and 'W' are positioned at the top, partially overlapping each other. Below them, the words 'wallpapers inc.' are written in a smaller, lowercase, black, sans-serif font. A single, long, thin, light-colored triangle is centered at the bottom of the page.

3654 Waialae / 734-2177

National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials Membership Application

Attached herewith is an application for membership in the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

The objectives of the Hawaii Chapter as outlined in the By-Laws are:

1. To provide a means for discussion of the various facilities of housing, urban renewal and code enforcement administration.
 2. To stimulate the formulation and adoption of urban renewal, code enforcement and housing policies and programs that reflect the needs of the area.
 3. To secure frequent exchange of experiences in and discussion of current problems, with consequent improvement of individual proficiency

and advancement of administrative and other skills.

4. To further the purpose of NAHRO and to contribute to NAHRO effectiveness through Chapter activities and through promotion of membership.

One has the option of becoming either an active or affiliate NAHRO member. The annual membership dues of an active member is \$20 which includes membership in the National Chapter of NAHRO. The annual membership dues of an affiliate member is \$5 which is membership only in the Hawaii Chapter. Dues are tax deductible.

Your check in the amount of either \$20 or \$5 should be made payable to the Hawaii Chapter, NAHRO.

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ERRATA — In our July, 1971 Ke Kaha Ki'i we announced that Charles DeBose, FAIA was in error listed as having been elected a Vice President of the Institute when in fact it was Archibald Rogers, FAIA who was elected Vice President. Sorry about the goof.



FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION

Continued from page 9

The AIA-GCA joint cooperative committee would make available a manual within a month. The cost is expected to be \$5.00 (five dollars).

This is certainly a giant step in improvement of the construction industry process.

Members of the committee are: GCA Representative — Hideshi Iwamoto, Peter Sakamoto, Henry Horii — AIA Don Fairweather, Edward Aotani.

Members of many other industry organizations have participated in the formulation of this manual.



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WHY NOT SYSTEMIZE THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS?

BY ED AOTANI

Have you ever considered what the effect would be on the construction industry to have a systems approach to the construction drawings? Our construction drawing methods presently used are basically a traditional oriented method. Very few major improvements have been made in terms of construction drawing methods. Our present major methods are based on the sheet count method. Drawings and details are placed according to firm methods or individual draftsmen capability.

This traditional method certainly places tremendous hardship on the construction industry as a whole. How does the contractor go about understanding where details are placed? How does the estimator go about locating items? How does the consulting engineer as well as the architect know whether all of the details are included.

There is a definite need for a systems approach to our drawings. Take the example of the Construction Specifications Institute. The systems orientation of specifications has made tremendous contributions to the industry as a whole. The manufacturer, contractor, sub-contractor, architects, engineers, and all others involved in the industry have been able to communicate on equal grounds.

Use of automated typewriters as well as computerization of specification is made feasible due to this systems approach to specification.

Many other ideas as well as the consideration to computerization has been given to construction drawings. But unless we are able to take a systems approach to construction drawings, the future efficiency of our drawing technique would be very slow or come to a stand still. We need to make drafting time more efficient.

We in Aotani & Oka, Architects, Inc. have toyed and researched with the idea of systems approach to construction documentation. After nearly two years of studies and evaluation we have devel-

oped within our firm and have used on a project, a construction documentation system.

The development of this concept was established by identifying the basic elements of a building as a whole, and in addition to that, we have added the concept of components of building, similar to system building components to locate details.

The reference system is broken down to categories similar to CSI. Sheet numbers are no longer reference numbers. Reference numbers are by category

number and detail numbers. Consequently, when you refer to a category A1.1 (see category index) it is always a floor plan in any set. If you wish to locate roof details you refer to A5.1.

We have used this system on a project and were highly pleased with the results. We hope to improve the system for our other consultant engineers.

It has also made it possible for our firm to collect master detail systems now that we have a system for storage and retrieval of details.

HAWAII FIRMS Continued from page 3

Hall, the Royal Lahaina (1963) and Maui Hilton (1967) Hotels, and Gateway House at the University of Hawaii.

Having lost Simms the firm underwent its second major change when in 1960 it became Merrill, Roehrig, Onodera & Kinder. The two new principals had backgrounds that made the firm much more cosmopolitan than it had been before. Kenji Onodera, born in Honolulu in 1911, went to the Mainland only to finish his professional education (University of Illinois, 1935) and returned to work with the Dickey firm for ten years before setting up his own practice in 1946. He was president of the Hawaii Chapter of AIA in 1952. Wesley Kinder, on the other hand, typified many architects who first came to Hawaii after World War II. Born in South Carolina in 1921, educated at Clemson College (BS, 1942) and MIT (M.Arch., 1948), Kinder had a wide range of civilian experience when he came to Hawaii in 1950 and joined Merrill, Simms & Roehrig as a designer.

Two further major changes in the firm occurred in the last eleven years. The name became Roehrig, Onodera & Kinder in 1964 when William Merrill retired. He, by the way, has been going on to new things, having completed course work for a doctorate in planning at the University of Edinburgh. Roehrig

passed away in 1969, and, with the inclusion of Reuben K. S. Zane as a principal, the firm comes to its present name: Onodera, Kinder & Zane. Born in Honolulu in 1931 and educated at Punahoa and Syracuse University (1956) Zane served in the U.S. Air Force for four years before returning to Hawaii. After six years with the firm, he became an Associate in 1966.

The range and variety of work still typical of the firm may be symbolized in three recent and current examples: the new Hawaiian Telephone Company Building (joint venture with Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison and Tong), the addition to the Princess Kaiulani Hotel, and (under construction on Kokea Street) the Hawaii Hochi Building. The last project is a joint venture with Tange and Urtec of Tokyo and will be the first building by Kenzo Tange outside Japan.

Unlike all the many changes in personnel experienced by the firm, its location has been remarkably stable. From 1924 until 1969 its offices had always been in the Damon Building. One move (after forty five years) brought it to its current location at 33 South King Street in the Bishop Insurance Building. Perhaps that is a fitting symbol of the continuing role the firm has had in the growth of Honolulu and of Hawaii.

Memorial Award Nominations Now Being Submitted

Nominations now are being received for the 1972 sixteenth annual R.S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture with significant use of aluminum.

The largest cash award in architecture, the international Reynolds Award offers an honorarium of \$25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum to the honored architect or firm. Administered by the AIA, the program is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in honor of its founder.

Brochures listing criteria for the award are being mailed to all Institute members and to foreign architectural societies.

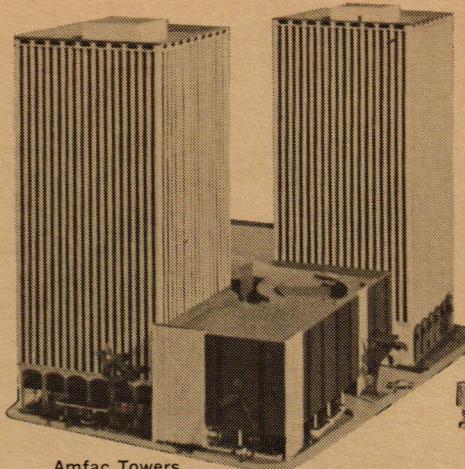
Architects or other interested individuals may submit nominations by using a form included with the AIA brochure or by writing to the Reynolds Award, The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Data binders describing the entries must be received by the time of the jury meeting Feb. 17-18, 1972.

The 1971 Reynolds Award was won by a Zurich, Switzerland, firm for design of a factory building cited for creating an esthetically pleasing appearance in its community and a wholesome environment for workers. Principals in the firm were Prof. Walter Custer, Fred Hochstrasser, and Hans Bleiker.



Honiwa Clay Figure, Japan 5th Century

— By Bob Fox '68



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AIA and NSPE Sponsor November Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 27, 1971—Architects and engineers will meet November 29-30 in St. Louis to learn about new Federal programs from spokesmen for the Federal agencies that administer government construction contracts.

Sponsors of the meeting are The American Institute of Architects, Consulting Engineers Council, and the National Society of Professional Engineers. The first federal contracting conference presented by the three professional organizations last January was attended by more than 800 architects and engineers.

The November conference at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, will devote a major portion of the discussion to the fiscal 1972 \$2 billion Department of Defense construction program.

Military spokesmen for the Defense Department program will discuss policies relating to use of Turnkey, Two-Step, and other new procurement criteria. They will include Brig. Gen. Richard McConnell, DOD Director of Construction Operations, and Sigmund I. Gerber, Staff Director, Technical Division, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing).

Maj. Gen. Daniel A. Raymond, Director of Military Construction, Corps of Engineers, and spokesmen from the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Air Force Civil Engineering Department will review their fiscal year 1972 construction program and architect/engineer procurement methods and practices.

This conference also will focus attention on the federal government's programs to preserve the environment. Environmental Protection Agency officials in charge of water quality, air pollution standards, and solid waste management will address the participants.

Spokesmen from the Open Space and Beautification Division of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will further describe possible roles for architects and engineers in development of the national parks program.

The government's policy on grant-in-aid programs will be described by William K. Brussat of the Office of Management and Budget. The grantsmanship aspect of architectural and engineering practice will be discussed by Richard Ulf, of HUD's College Housing branch; Benson L. Dutton, Director of Federally Assisted Construction at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Henry Brooks, Chief, Engineering Division, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, and other agency representatives.

There will be thorough discussion of the new emphasis being put on the minority contracting requirements under federally-financed and assisted construction programs. Arthur A. Fletcher, Assistant Secretary for Wage and Labor Standards of the Department of Labor, will speak on minority involvement in the building team. Adolph Holmes, of the National Urban League, will speak on the possibilities for architects and engineers to participate in job training programs.

The development of affirmative action programs for minority employment by federal contractors and subcontractors will be explained by Mrs. Nira Nardin Long of the Agency for International Development, Department of State, the agency with contract compliance responsibility for all federal architectural and engineering contracts.

As at the January contracting conference, time will be allowed for participants to meet in small groups with agency officials.

Book Probes Construction Management Techniques

Construction management and project administration, techniques increasingly employed on large, complex building projects, are both applauded and regarded with suspicion in the profession.

An assessment of these techniques forms the core of a new book available this month from the AIA.

"Professional Construction Management and Project Administration," written by William B. Foxhall, senior editor of Architectural Record, recognizes that special management tools are needed in building design and construction to overcome the deficiencies of the low-bidder, multiple contract system.

The book takes a strong position that a construction manager should be a professional, according to Dudley Hunt, Jr., FAIA, publishing director.

"He should be a professional working for a fee — whether an architect, an engineer, or other person thoroughly experienced in construction. He should not be involved in trying to cut costs in order to increase his own profits," Hunt said.

The result of a special task force created by the Planning Committee, the book is being published by AIA in cooperation with Architectural Record.

A construction manager, according to Foxhall, usually will be a firm of experts who supply knowledge of construction techniques, conditions, and costs to the project's design and delivery. In design, he is involved in the cost consequences. In delivery, he is scheduler, purchaser, adviser, and director.

The project administrator he defines as the individual, department, consultant, or consulting firm who represents the owner in the entire building process.

The 124-page book sells for \$15 retail, \$12 to AIA members. Orders may be sent to the Publishing Department, AIA, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

This article is a reprint of September 15, 1971 MEMO, Newsletter of The American Institute of Architects, No. 435.

NBB&J Appoints Two

Herbert K. C. Luke, AIA, partner of Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBB&J), Architects, Engineers, Planners, has announced the appointment of Melvyn Y. K. Choy and Lorrin L. Lee to the architectural staff.

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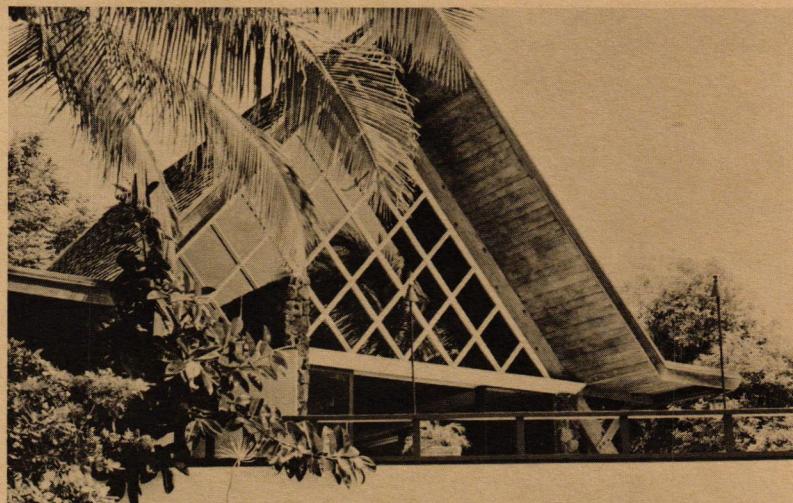
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3. **Draft Copy as requested by Project Order Form:** \$.75 per page
4. **Intermediate Printout (Draft Copy as modified by Customer) high speed printer:** \$.75 per page
5. **Final Printout on bond paper or reproducible mats:** \$1.25 per page
6. **Terminal Operator Keyboarding, including operator, terminals and computer time:** \$15 per hour
7. **Consultant Services, data processing or technical specification writing:** \$20-50 per hour in accordance with PIC job classifications, plus reasonable expenses
8. **Computer Storage of Customer Master Specification, not to exceed sixty lines per page:** \$.01 per page per day
9. **Archive Tape Storage of Customer Master Specification:** \$10.00 per month per tape, plus \$30 per transfer into computer storage

Cost for PIC Master Specification:

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2. **Annual Fee:** \$100
3. **Additional Copies of complete PIC Master Specification:** \$100 per copy
4. **Draft Copy as requested by Project Order Form:** \$1.50 per page
5. **Consultant Services, data processing or technical specification writing:** \$20-50 per hour, in accordance with PIC job classifications, plus reasonable expenses.

Contact Tom Moreland or John Brockett for additional information.

TAKE A LOOK

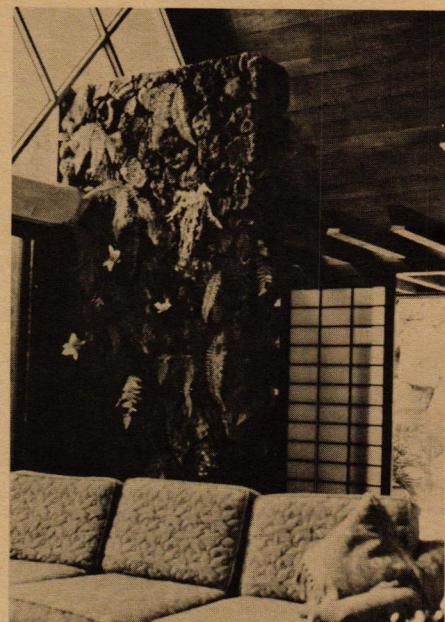


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Published: Paradise of the Pacific, LXXI
(January, 1959): 40-41





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The Kaneohe home of Architect George T. Johnson shows how redwood steps and decking add to the attractiveness of the entrance.

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